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OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

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To extract NITRE *out of nitrous earth and ſtones, the purification of* SALT-PETRE.

TAKE any quantity of nitrous earths or ſtones, reduce them to powder, and therewith mix a third part of the aſhes of greenwood and quick lime; put this mixture into a barrel or vat, and pour on it hot water to above twice the weight of the whole maſs. Let it ſtand thus for twenty four hours, ſtirring it from time to time with a ſtick, then filter the liquor through brown paper, or paſs it through a flannel bag, till it comes clear; it will then have a yellowiſh colour. Boil this liquor, and evaporate till you percieve that a drop of it let fall on any cold body coagulates; then ſtop the evaporation, and ſet your liquor in a cool place. In the ſpace of four and twenty hours chryſtals will be formed in it, the figure of which is that of an hexagonal priſon, having its oppoſite planes generally equal, and terminated at each extremity by a pyramid of the ſame number of ſides. Theſe cryſtals will be of a browniſh colour, and deflagrate on a live coal. Decant the liquor from theſe cryſtals, mix it with twice its weight of hot water, evaporate and cryſtallize as before, repeat the ſame operation till the liquor will yield no more cryſtals; it will then be very thick, and goes by the name of MOTHER OF NITRE.

OBSERVATIONS.

Earths and ſtones that have been impregnated with animal or vegetable juice, ſuſceptible of putrefaction, and have been long expoſed to the air, but ſheltered from the ſun and rain, are thoſe which yield the greateſt quantity of nitre; but all ſorts of earths and ſtones are not equally fit to produce it. None is ever found in flints and ſands of a cryſtalline nature. Some earths and ſtones abound ſo with nitre that it effloreſces ſpontaneouſly on their ſurface, in the form of a cryſtalline down. This nitre may be collected with brooms, and accordingly has the name of *ſalt-petre ſweepings*. Some of this ſort is brought from India.

Hitherto we are much in the dark as to the origin and generation of nitre. Some chymiſts pretend that the nitrous acid is diffuſed through the air, and gradually depoſited in ſuch earths and ſtones as are qualified to receive it. Others, conſidering that none of it is ever obtained but from earths that have been impregnated with vegetable or animal juices, have from thence concluded thoſe two kingdoms to be the general repoſitaries of the nitrous acid. That if we do not perceive it to exiſt in ſuch matters at all, or at leaſt in any great quantity, till they have undergone putrefaction, and are, in ſome meaſure, incorporated with ſuitable earths and ſtones, it is becauſe the acid is ſo entangled with heterogeneous particles, that it requires the aſſiſtance of putrefaction, and much more of filtration through an earth, to diſengage it, and enable it to appear in its proper nature. Laſtly, others are of opinion that this acid is no other than the univerſal or vitriolic acid, diſguiſed indeed by a portion of the phlogiſton, which is combined with it in a peculiar manner, by the means of putrefaction. They ground this opinion chiefly on the analogy or reſemblance which they find between the nitrous acid and the volatile ſulphurous ſpirit. Its volatility, its pungent ſmell, its properties of taking fire, and of deſtroying the blue and violet colours of vegetables, ſerve them as ſo many proofs. Their opinion is the more probable on this account, that even though the nitrous acid ſhould actually be produced by vegetable and animal ſubſtances, yet as theſe ſubſtances themſelves draw all their component principles from the earth, and as the vitriolic acid is diffuſed through all the ſoils which afford them nouriſhment, there is great reaſon to think that the nitrous acid is no other than the vitriolic acid, altered by the changes and combinations it hath undergone in its paſſage into, and through thoſe ſubſtances. In 1750, the royal academy of ſciences at Berlin, propoſed an account of the generation of nitre as the ſubject for their prize, which was conferred on a memoir wherein this laſt opinion was ſupported by ſome new and very judicious experiments.

The proceſs by which our ſalt-petre makers extract nitre in quantities, out of rubbiſh and nitrous earths, is nearly the ſame with that here ſet down; ſo that I ſhall not enter into a particular account of it. I ſhall only take notice of one thing, which it is of ſome conſequence to know, viz. that there is no nitrous earth which does not contain ſea ſalt alſo. The greateſt quantities of this ſalt are to be found in thoſe earths which have been drenched with urine, or other animal excrements. Now as the rubbiſh of old houſes in great cities is in this claſs, it comes to paſs, that when the ſalt-petre workers evaporate a nitrous lixivium drawn from that rubbiſh as ſoon as the evaporation is brought to a certain pitch, a great many little cryſtals of ſea ſalt form in the liquor, and fall to the bottom of the veſſel. The ſalt-petre workers in France call theſe ſaline particles the grain, and take care to ſeparate them from the liquor (which, as long as it continues hot, keeps the ſalt-petre diſſolved) before they ſet it to a cryſtalline. This fact ſeems a little ſingular, conſidering that ſea ſalt diſſolves in water more eaſily than ſalt-petre, and cryſtallizes with more difficulty. In order to diſcover the cauſe of this phenomenon, we muſt recollect ſome truths delivered in our theoratical elements. The firſt is, that water can keep but a determinate quantity of any ſalt in ſolution, and that if water, fully ſaturated with a ſalt, be evaporated, a quantity of ſalt will cryſtallize in proportion to the quantity of water evaporated. The ſecond is, that thoſe ſalts which are the moſt ſoluble in water, particularly thoſe which run in the air, will diſſolve in cold and boiling water equally, whereas much greater quantities of the other ſalts will diſſolve in hot and boiling water ſooner than in cold water. Theſe things being admitted, when we know that ſea ſalt is one of the firſt ſort, and ſalt-petre of the ſecond, the reaſon ſea ſalt precipitates in the preparation of ſalt-petre appears at once. For when the ſolution of ſalt-petre and ſea ſalt comes to be evaporated to ſuch a degree that it contains as much ſea ſalt as it poſſibly can, this ſalt muſt begin to cryſtallize, and continue to do ſo gradually as the evaporation advances. But becauſe at the ſame time it does not contain as much ſalt-petre as it can hold, ſeeing it is capable of diſſolving a much greater quantity thereof when it is boiling hot than when it is cold, this laſt named ſalt will not cryſtallize ſooner. If the evaporation were continued till the caſe of the ſalt-petre came to be the ſame with that of the ſea ſalt, then the ſalt-petre alſo would begin to cryſtallize gradually in proportion to the water evaporated, and the two ſalts would continue cryſtallizing promiſcuouſly together; but it is never carried ſo far, nor is it ever neceſſary, for as the hot water cools it becomes more and more incapable of holding in ſolution the ſame quantity of ſalt-petre as when it was boiling hot. And then comes the very reverſe, with regard to the cryſtalling of the two ſalts; for then the ſalt-petre ſhoots, and not the ſea ſalt. The reaſon of this fact is alſo founded on what has juſt been ſaid. The ſea ſalt, of which cold water will diſſolve as much as boiling water, and which owed its cryſtallizing before only to the evaporation, now ceaſes to cryſtallize as ſoon as the evaporation ceaſes; while the ſalt-petre, which the water kept diſſolved only becauſe it was boiling hot, is forced to cryſtallize merely by the cooling of the water. When the ſolution of the ſalt-petre has yielded as many cryſtals of that ſalt as it can yield by cooling, it is again evaporated, and being then ſuffered to cool, it yields more cryſtals; and thus they continue evaporating and cryſtallizing till the liquor will afford no more cryſtals. It is plain, that as the ſalt-petre cryſtallizes, the proportion of ſea ſalt to the diſſolving liquor encreaſes, and as a certain quantity of water evaporates alſo during the time employed in cryſtallizing the ſalt-petre, a quantity of ſea ſalt, proportioned to the water ſo evaporating, muſt cryſtallize in that time; and this is the reaſon why ſalt-petre is adulterated with a mixture of ſea ſalt. It likewiſe follows, that the laſt cryſtals of nitre, obtained from a ſolution of ſalt-petre and ſea ſalt, contain much more ſea ſalt than the firſt. From all that has been ſaid on the cryſtallization of ſalt-petre and ſea ſalt, it is eaſy to deduce the proper way of purifying the former of theſe two ſalts, from a mixture of the latter. For this purpoſe the ſalt-petre, to be refined, need only be diſſolved in fair water. The proportion between the two ſalts, in this ſecond ſolution, is very different from what it was in the former, for it contains no more ſea ſalt than what had cryſtallized along with the ſalt petre under favour of the evaporation, the reſt having been left diſſolved in the liquor that refuſed to yield any more nitrous cryſtals. As there is, therefore, a much greater quantity of ſalt-petre than of ſea ſalt, in this laſt ſolution, it is eaſy to evaporate it to ſuch a degree that a great deal of ſalt-petre ſhall cryſtallize, while much more of the water muſt neceſſarily be evaporated before any of the ſea ſalt will cryſtallize. However, the ſalt-petre is not yet entirely free from all mixture of ſea ſalt by this firſt purification; for the cryſtals obtained from this liquor, in which ſea ſalt is diſſolved, are ſtill encruſted, and, as it were, infected therewith. Hence it comes, that, to refine the ſalt-petre thoroughly, theſe cryſtallizations muſt be repeated four or five times. The ſalt-petre men commonly content themſelves with cryſtallizing it thrice, and call the produce ſalt-petre of the firſt, ſecond, or third ſhoot, according to the number of cryſtallizations it has undergone. But their beſt ſalt-petre, even that of the third ſhooting, is not yet ſufficiently pure for chymical experiments, that require much accuracy; ſo that it muſt be further purified, but ſtill by the ſame method. The nitrous acid is not pure in the earths and ſtones from which it is extracted. It is combined partly with the very earth in which it is formed, and partly with the volatile alkali produced by the putrefaction of the vegetable or animal matters that concurred to its generation. A fixed alkali and quick lime are addrd to the lixivium of a nitrous earth, in order to decompoſe the nitrous ſalts formed in that earth, and to ſeparate the acid from the volatile alkali, and the abſorbent earth with which it is united; thence comes that copious ſediment which is the life at the beginning of the evaporation. Theſe matters form with that acid a true nitre, much more capable than the original nitrous ſalts of cryſtallization, detonaton and the other properties eſſential thereto.

The baſes of nitre is, therefore, a fixed alkali, mixed with a little lime. The mother of nitre, which will yield no more cryſtals, is brown and thick, by evaporation, over a fire, it is further inſpiſſated, and becomes a dry, ſolid body, which, however, being left to itſelf, ſoon gives, and runs into a liquor. This water ſtill contains a good deal of nitre, ſea ſalts, and the acids of theſe ſalts united with an abſorbent earth. It contains, moreover, a great deal of a fat, viſcid matter, which prevents its cryſtallizing.

All ſaline ſolutions in general, after having yielded a certain quantity of cryſtals, grow thick, and refuſe to part with any more, though they contain much ſalt; they are called mother waters, as well as that which hath yielded nitre. The mother waters of different ſalts may prove the ſubjects of curious and uſeful enquiries.

If a fixed alkali be mixed with the mother of nitre, a copious white precipitate immediately falls, which being collected and dried is called magnetia. This precipitate is nothing but the abſorbent earth that was united with the nitrous acid, together with a good deal of the lime that was added, and was alſo united with that acid, from which they are now ſeparated, by the fixed alkali, according to the uſual laws of affinities. The vitriolic acid poured upon mother of nitre, cauſes many acid vapours to riſe, which are a compound of the nitrous and marine acids, that is, an aqua regia. On this occaſion, alſo, there falls a large quantity of a white powder, which is ſtill called magnetia, yet it differs from the former, in that it is not like it, a pure abſorbent earth, but combined with the vitriolic acid. An aqua regia may be alſo drawn from nitrous earths by the force of fire, only without the help of any additament.

To LORD NORTH.

YOU ſeem to me to drive ſo furiouſly that I begin to fear you will tire your cattle, if you do not overturn your carriage; becauſe thoſe tracts and fences which uſed to keep other miniſters in ſafe roads ſeem to be little more to you than hedges and ditches are to a mid-night hag, when mounted on a broomſtick; for you, like orator Henley, deſpiſe old roads, when they do not lead to your liking, and are much more *ready* at finding out uſes for Engliſh blood *and* treaſure than I believe the people of England will be *willing* to help you to ſupplies of either.

But the thing that diſtinguiſhes your lordſhip from all the miniſters who ever ruled the roaſt in this, or any other country, is *your great ſkill in* law; I do not mean your knowledge of the laws of England, Greece, Rome, Turkey, Tartary, or any particular country, but your ſkill in ſuch law as directs one judge to hear the charge againſt a culprit while another judge is hearing the culprit's defence; for that ſort of law ſeems to make out that a man may be hanged firſt, and acquitted afterwards, or be firſt acquitted, and then hanged, according as things happen, or *are to be*.

If an innocent man is to be puniſhed, nothing more ſeems to be neceſſary to bring it about, *by ſuch law*, than to finiſh the charge before the defence; or if a rogue is to be acquitted, it may as eaſily be brought about, *according to ſuch law*, by going the other way bias, and finiſhing the defence before the charge; ſo that the ſafety of honeſt men, and the puniſhment of rogues, do not, *according to ſuch law*, depend ſo much upon innocence or guilt as upon quickneſs in one judge, and ſlowneſs in the other; I therefore adviſe you to conſider how you ſhould like to have *ſuch law* practiſed againſt yourſelf, before it is practiſed againſt other people.

The SPEECH *of Mr.* HARTLEY, *in the houſe of commons, March 27, 1775.*

I FIND myſelf under the neceſſity of making ſome apology to the houſe for the trouble I am going to give them this day, and to aſſure them that it is with the greateſt deference that I preſume to obtrude any ſentiments of mine upon the important ſubject of America. Though I have ſo lately had the honour of a ſeat in this houſe, yet I have for many years turned my thoughts and attention to matters of public concern and national policy. This queſtion of America is now of many years ſtanding, of the greateſt public notoriety, as to the facts upon which it turns, and every opinion has been ſo fully debated, over and over, that any man who has given his mind to public buſineſs may be ſuppoſed equally informed out of the houſe as in it.

When I threw out the propoſitions caſually before Chriſtmas, which I ſhall offer more formally to you to-day, my view was in no ſort hoſtile to the adminiſtration. I ſaw the difficulty that we were got into by our own precipitancy; that unhappy dilemma, which offered nothing but ruin in going forward, or diſgrace in the retreat. I was in hopes, from ſome phraſes dropped by the noble lord at the head of the treaſury, in the beginning of the ſeſſion, of others being more ſanguine and more impatient than himſelf; that he, at leaſt, would have ſhewn ſome diſpoſition to relent; and I ſtill believe, if he were at liberty to follow his own inclination and judgment, that it would be ſo. I am the more warranted in thinking ſo, from the propoſition which the noble lord himſelf offered to the houſe ſome time ago. There was in that propoſition a ſhew of conciliation to captivate one ſide of the houſe, and ſufficient to betray what were his own wiſhes; but, on the other ſide, there was the reality of every unrelenting and vindictive meaſure annexed, to prove that there ſtill were others more ſanguine and more impatient than himſelf, over whom, with all his abilities, with all his eloquence, with all the advantages of his ſituation, he could not maintain his aſcendant. Whatever ſtruggles the noble lord may have had with himſelf, or his friends, they are all at an end; the die is caſt for war with America. It was found that any conciliatory propoſition muſt have been in ſome degree a conceſſion, which none of his unrelenting friends would conſent to.

However, by the noble lord's propoſition, there is one conceſſion made to America, under the authority of this houſe, which cannot be recalled, and which finally and concluſively condemns the conduct of every adminiſtration for theſe ten years paſt, one excepted; I mean the repeal of the ſtamp act. If it can be proper *now* to offer to the colonies to pay upon requiſition, what can this nation ſay for having kept out of the only right road for *ten years?* How can we cenſure the colonies for any errors committed by them, which were the conſequences of our beginning at the wrong end? Though a threat is now annexed to the noble lord's requiſition, yet if at firſt we had begun with a requiſition inſtead of taxation it would have been more juſt and prudent. There could be no juſtice or prudence in threatening a people who had always contributed moſt freely, who never would have called our ſuppoſed right in queſtion but for our miſapplication of it. Therefore, ſir, when I have brought back the noble lord's compulſory requiſition to my free requiſition, it ſtands confeſſed, upon the very nature of his propoſition itſelf, that I have ſet it upon its own true original ground.

There is another objection to the noble lord's plan, which, as I have mentioned it upon a former occaſion, I ſhall only remind you of in a few words; I mean a breach of faith with the colonies. A ſecretary of ſtate writes, in 1769, a circular letter to the colonies, to aſſure them that you never will raiſe a revenue by taxing. A few years after, upon a negociation with the Eaſt India company, the three-penny tea tax becomes not merely a quit-rent for the point of honour, but riſes to an actual revenue. Then you plead that you did not break your word, as the revenue ariſing was not in your original intentions, but only caſual, from a regulation of trade. But what can you ſay now? The noble lord boaſts that he has put the queſtion upon the true ground, a demand for a ſubſtantial revenue, a demand attended with threats of compulſion. What is this leſs than raiſing a revenue by a tax?

But in any caſe, let the noble lord think what he will of his propoſition, why has he not, in ſo many weeks, given it ſome practicable ſhape? Why has he not offered ſome act of parliament to give it effect? However, as he has omitted that, I ſhall take the propoſition without its objectionable parts, and propoſe an addreſs to the king to give it force; in which motion I hope to meet with the ſupport of thoſe gentlemen who gave it countenance originally, when it came from the noble lord. I ſhall give the whole ſubſtance of the propoſition, only leaving out, in the addreſs to the king, any threats of the compulſion, which you meditate in reſerve. If you think that you have the right of taxing, I paſs it over in ſilence; if you have the power, I do not; I cannot take that away; then make a free requiſition, and be contented to keep to yourſelves the ſatisfaction of thinking that you have ſomething in reſerve, in caſe of non-compliance; keep that *ſub ſilentio*, at leaſt till you find that it becomes neceſſary. I am not an advocate either for the right or the expediency of taxing the Americans, but the contrary. However, as far as we go the ſame road of requiſitions, let us go together.

As what I have to offer will be founded upon requiſitions to the colonies, I will endeavour to anſwer an objection beforehand, which I have heard in this houſe; it is to the plan of *royal* requiſitions. This objection to the interference of the royal name comes from a ſide of the houſe from which one ſhould leaſt have expected it. However, if this be an objection, mine are not *royal* requiſitions; my motion originates from the houſe of commons, to deſire the king, as the executive magiſtrate, to put *their* plan into effect. If the power of making requiſitions to the colonies is not in the king, my motion is to give the authority and ſanction of parliament to this meaſure. It is ſo far from being my propoſition to enable the crown to raiſe what ſupply it can from America, independent of parliament, that my motion is the very firſt which has ever had in contemplation to lay a parliamentary controul upon that power, and to require that all anſwers from America ſhall be laid before this houſe for the very purpoſe of controuling that power in the crown. I have ſo doubly guarded that point, that my motion is not even for the crown to demand a ſupply from America, but for ſervices to be performed in America, for the defence, ſecurity, and protection, of the colonies themſelves.

I would wiſh to ſtate to the houſe the merits of this queſtion, of requiſitions to the colonies, and to ſee upon what principles it is founded, to reviſe and ſettle the accounts between Great Britain and her colonies, and then, upon a foundation of diſtributive juſtice, to come to ſome ſettlement. We hear of nothing now but the protection which we have given to them, of the †mence expence incurred on their account; we are told that they have done nothing for themſelves; that they pay no taxes; in ſhort, every thing is aſſerted about America to ſerve the preſent turn, without the leaſt regard to truth. I would have theſe matters fairly ſifted out.

To begin with the late war: The Americans turned the ſucceſs of the war at both ends of the line; general Monckton took Beauſejour, in Nova Scotia, with 1500 provincial troops, and about 200 regulars; ſir William Johnſon, in the other part of America, changed the face of the war to ſucceſs, with a provincial army, which took baron Dieſkau priſoner. But, ſir, the glories of the war, under the united Britiſh and American arms, are recent in every one's memory. Suffice it to decide this queſtion, that the Americans bore, even in our judgment, more than their full proportion; that this houſe did annually vote them an acknowledgment of their zeal and ſtrenuous efforts, and a compenſation for the exceſs of their zeal and expences, above their due proportion. They kept, one year with another, 25,000 men on foot, and loſt in the war the flower of their youth. How ſtrange muſt it appear to them to hear of nothing down to the year 1763 (March 14, 1763) but encomiums upon their *active zeal and ſtrenuous efforts*, and then, no longer after than the year 1764, in ſuch a trice of time, to ſee the tide turn, and from that hour to this to hear it aſſerted that they were a burden upon the common cauſe, aſſerted even in that ſame parliament which had voted them compenſations for the liberality and exceſs of their ſervices! Nor did they ſtint their ſervices to North America: They followed the Britiſh arms out of their continent to the Havannah and Martinique, after the compleat conqueſt of America, and ſo they had done in the preceding war. They were not grudging of their exertions; they were at the ſiege of Carthagena; yet what was Carthagena to them, but as members of the common cauſe, of the glory of this country? In that war too, ſir, they took Louiſbourg from the French, ſingle-handed, without any European aſſiſtance; as mettled an enterprize as any in our hiſtory; an everlaſting memorial of the zeal, courage, and perſeverance, of the troops of New England. The men themſelves dragged the cannon over a moraſs which had always been thought impaſſable, where neither horſes nor oxen could go, and they carried the ſhot upon their backs. And what was their reward for this forward and ſpirited enterprize? For the reduction of this American Dunkirk? Their reward, ſir, you know very well; it was given up for a barrier to the Dutch. The only conqueſt in that war which you had to give up, which would have been an effectual barrier to them againſt the French power in America, though conquered by themſelves, was ſurrendered for a foreign barrier. As a ſubſtitute for this, you ſettle Halifax for a *place d' armes*, leaving the limits of the province of Nova Scotia as a matter of conteſt with the French, which could not fail to prove, as it did, the cauſe of another war. Had you kept Louiſbourg inſtead of ſettling Halifax, the Americans may ſay, at leaſt, that there would not have been that pretext for imputing the late war to their account. It has been their forwardneſs in your cauſe that made them the objects of the French reſentment. In the war of 1744, at your requiſition, they were the aggreſſors with the French in America. We know the orders given to Monſieur D' Anville to deſtroy and lay all their ſea-port towns in aſhes, and we know the cauſe of that reſentment; it was to revenge their conqueſt of Louiſbourg.

†immense

Whenever Great Britain has declared war, they have taken their part. They were engaged in king William's wars and queen Anne's, even in their infancy; they conquered Acadia in the laſt century for us; and we then gave it up. Again, in queen Anne's war they conquered Nova Scotia, which, from that time, has always belonged to Great Britain. They have been engaged in more than one expedition to Canada, ever foremoſt to partake of honour and danger with the mother country.

Well, ſir, what have we done for them? Have we conquered the country for them from the Indians? Have we cleared it? Have we drained it? Have we made it habitable? What have we done for them? I believe preciſely nothing at all, but juſt keeping watch and ward over their trade, that they ſhould receive nothing but from ourſelves, and at our own price. I will not poſitively ſay that we have ſpent nothing, though I do not recollect any ſuch article upon our journals; but I mean, not any material expence in ſetting them out as coloniſts. The royal military government of Nova Scotia coſt, indeed, not a little ſum (above 500,000l.) for its plantation, and its firſt years. Had your other colonies coſt any thing ſimilar, either in their out-ſet or ſupport, there would have been ſomething to ſay on that ſide; but inſtead of that, they have been left to themſelves for 100 or 150 years, upon the fortune and capital of private adventurers, to encounter every difficulty and danger. What towns have we built for them? What deſerts have we cleared? What country have we conquered for them from the Indians? Name the officers, name the troops, the expeditions, their dates. Where are they to be found? Not in the journals of this kingdom; they are no where to be found.

In all the wars which have been common to us and them they have taken their full ſhare. But in all their own dangers, in all the difficulties belonging ſeparately to their ſituation, in all the Indian wars which did not immediately concern us, we left them to themſelves to ſtruggle their way through. For the whim of a miniſter, you can beſtow half a million to build a town, and to plant a royal colony of Nova Scotia; a greater ſum than you have beſtowed upon every other colony together ſince their foundation.

And notwithſtanding all theſe, which are the real facts, now that they have ſtruggled through their difficulties, and begin to hold up their heads, and to ſhew that empire which promiſes to be the foremoſt in the world, we claim them and theirs, as implicitly belonging to us, without any conſideration of their own rights. We charge them with ingratitude, without the leaſt regard to truth, juſt as if this kingdom had for a century and a half attended to no other object; as if all our revenue, all our power, all our thought, had been beſtowed upon them, and all our national debt had been contracted in the Indian wars of America, totally forgetting the ſubordination in commerce and manufactures, in which we have bound them; and for which, at leaſt, we owe them help towards their protection.

Look at the preamble of the act of navigation, and every American act, and ſee if the intereſt of this country is not the avowed object If they make a hat, or a piece of ſteel, an act of parliament calls it a nuiſance; a tilting hammer, a ſteel furnace, muſt be abated in America as a nuiſance Is it ſo with their fellow ſubjects on this ſide of the Atlantic? Are the hats and cloths of Glouceſterſhire nuiſances? Are the tilting hammers of †Pontipool nuiſances? Are the cutleries of Sheffield and Birmingham nuiſances? Are the ſtockings of Nottingham nuiſances? Are the linens of Scotland, Ireland, or Broomſgrove, nuiſances? Are the woollen cloths of Yorkſhire, the crapes of Norwich, or the cottons of Mancheſter, nuiſances? Sir, I ſpeak from facts. I call your books of ſtatutes and journals to witneſs. With the leaſt recollection, every one muſt acknowledge the truth of theſe facts.

But it is ſaid the peace eſtabliſhment of North America has been, and is, very expenſive to this country. Sir, for what has been, let us take the peace eſtabliſhment before 1739, and after 1748. All that I can find in your journals is, four companies kept up at New York, and three companies in Carolina. As to the four companies at New York, this country ſhould know beſt why they put themſelves to that expence, or whether they were really at any expence at all; for theſe were companies of fictitious men. Unleſs the money was repaid into the treaſury, it was applied to ſome other purpoſe; for theſe companies was not a quarter full. In the year 1754 two of them were ſent up to Albany, to attend commiſſioners to treat with the Six Nations, to impreſs them with a high idea of our military power, to diſplay all the pomp and circumſtance of war before them, in hopes to ſcare them, when, in truth, we made a very ridiculous figure. The whole complement of the two companies did not exceed thirty tattered, tottering invalids, fitter to ſcare the crows. This information I have had from eye-witneſſes.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

a good, plain, honest Speech, so far as it goes
† a Town in Monmouth Shire, where they make
the finest Iron & Steel Tobo Boxes

Urbanna, *July* 19, 1775.

Mr. PINKNEY,

IN vindication of my own character, and in juſtice to Mr. Norton, and captain Robertſon, I muſt beg you to publiſh the encloſed in your paper, that the public may be convinced how little regard ought to be paid to the reports of John Parſons, and his apprentices. I am, ſir, your very humble ſervant,

GEORGE LORIMER.

WHILE John Parſons was delivering me a veſſel at Urbanna, my own property, and not belonging to Mills and company, as he ſets forth in his advertiſement, captain Robertſon arrived from London. By invitation, I dined on board his ſhip, with ſome ladies and gentlemen, when he obligingly ſpared me a pair of piſtols, and a couteau de chaſſe, which he had brought for his own uſe, and not for ſale; I bought no other goods of him. Indeed, I verily believe he had not a ſhilling's worth on board; for I never ſaw ſuch a clear ſhip. I never correſponded with Mr. Norton, or received goods from that houſe, nor did ever Mills and company correſpond with or receive goods from thoſe gentlemen; nor had they any goods by that ſhip, or by any other from Britain, ſince laſt November. While captain Robertſon lay at Urbanna, captain Maſſenburg, a trader from Norfolk to this river, came up late one evening with paſſengers, whoſe trunks were landed here, as well as ſome muſcovado ſugar for James Mills and company, and two caſks of wine and ſugar for Mr. Bennett Brown; which laſt goods were landed in the night (as captain Maſſenburg would not wait till the morning, the wind being fair) and depoſited in one of the warehouſes of James Mills and company by captain William Boyce, who had the keys thereof. This is what gave occaſion to the report which Parſons and his apprentices have ſo induſtriouſly propagated. The above I am ready to ſwear to, whenever called on. GEORGE LORIMER.

N. B. It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that it muſt have been the apparition of one of the company which Parſons ſaw on the bank; for I was ſeven miles from Urbanna. Mr. Mills ſpent the evening at Mr. Gregory's with company, and Mr. Colby was at Glouceſter.

Middlesex, *July* 18, 1775.

HAVING received a letter from a member of the committee of this county, dated, I believe, the 29th of May laſt, informing me that one Parſons, a ſhip-builder, then at Urbanna, had reported that goods to a conſiderable amount had been landed at Urbanna, on Thurſday the 25th of the ſaid month, and put into the ſtore of Meſſieurs James Mills and company, and being deſired to call a committee to enquire into the truth of the report, I immediately repaired to Urbanna, and ſummoned the aforeſaid Parſons to appear before the committee, to make good the report he had propagated; but he abſolutely refuſed to attend the meeting of the committee, yet nevertheleſs was willing, and very much inſiſted, upon making oath before a magiſtrate, that he was not the author of ſuch report, and moreover that he had never ſeen any goods landed and put into Mr. Mills's ſtore, or any other perſons whatever, contrary to the aſſociation of the continental congreſs. Upon which I told him, in all probability his depoſition would not ſatiſfy the committee; that his perſonal appearance was neceſſary; and if he failed to appear the committee would be obliged to hold him forth to the public as a propagator of falſhoods.

On the 6th of June the committee met; and the ſaid Parſons not appearing before them, they, after the ſtricteſt enquiry, and by the teſtimony of captain Boyce (being firſt ſworn) who had the keys of the warehouſe belonging to the company that very night on which the ſaid Parſons had ſaid the goods were landed, I ſay, it appearing fully to the ſatiſfaction of the committee, that no goods for or belonging to the company had been landed and put into their warehouſe or ſtore, from captain Robertſon's ſhip, the committee thought it their duty to advertiſe the public, that the report ſo maliciouſly propagated by the ſaid Parſons was falſe and groundleſs.

To what I have aſſerted I am ready to make oath, whenever called upon for that purpoſe. SAMUEL KLUG.

Urbanna, *July* 18, 1775.

UPON hearing that John Parſons, ſhip-builder in Glouceſter, ſhould ſay, there was a large quantity of goods landed at Urbanna for Meſſieurs Mills and company, I taxed him about it the night before he left Urbanna; but he denied to me he ever had ſaid ſuch a thing, and ſaid he had or would go before doctor Spratt to make oath of the ſame, as he was ſummoned by the reverend Samuel Klug to appear before our committee, and aſked me if that would not be ſufficient to the ſaid committee. I told him he ought to appear in perſon. I was on board captain Robertſon's ſhip, who told me he was afraid of bringing even common neceſſaries for himſelf, for fear he ſhould give offence. I am at any time ready to make oath to this. HUGH WALKER.

I REPEATEDLY heard John Parſons, ſhip-builder in Glouceſter, ſay that he ſaw upwards of 1000l. worth of goods landed and put into one of James Mills and company's warehouſes; likewiſe that ſaid goods came from on board the ſhip London, captain Moſes Robertſon. A few days after the reverend Samuel Klug ſummoned the ſaid John Parſons to appear before the committee of this county; but he abſolutely refuſed to attend, ſwearing he never ſaw one farthing's worth of goods landed. He alſo ſaid, if it would be ſatiſfactory to the committee, he would willingly go before any magiſtrate and make oath that he was not the propagator of ſuch a report.

I am ready to make oath to the above, whenever called on.

ROBERT BROWN.

THE above mentioned John Parſons told me he was determined not to appear before the committee; but, if he thought it would be ſatiſfactory to go before a magiſtrate in his own county (Glouceſter) and take his oath that he never ſaw any goods landed, he would willingly do it, and ſend it up. The above I will make oath to, when called on. J. ROSS.

Middlesex, to wit.

THIS day William Hudgin came before me, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts that John Parſons never had his conſent to advertiſe that James Mills and company had landed any goods from the ſhip London, Moſes Robertſon; ſo far from it, he now depoſes that he never ſaw any thing like goods. All that he told Parſons was, that he ſaw a flat go out of the creek, but he did not know to what veſſel; and further, he depoſes, that John Degge was out in the country that night, ſeven miles, getting ſparrs for the ſchooner Hannah. And further, he ſaith not. Certified this 22d day of July, 1775. ROBERT SPRATT.

Middlesex, to wit.

THIS day Gabriel Hudgin came before me, and made oath on the Holy Evangeliſts that he was in the town of Urbanna the 27th day of May, when captain Moſes Robertſon's ſhip lay off that harbour, and that he never ſaw any goods landed from the ſhip, or any other, by James Mills and company, or any body elſe. Further, he depoſes, that John Degge that night was out in the country, getting ſparrs for the ſchooner Hannah. And further, he ſaith not. Certified this 22d day of July, 1775.

ROBERT SPRATT.

WILLIAMSBURG.

YESTERDAY the Southampton and Charles City companies of foot arrived here.

The convention at Richmond have reſolved to ſtop all exports from this colony after the 5th of next month.

The following letter, lately from London to a gentleman in this city, we have taken the liberty to inſert, merely for the curioſity of our readers. We hope none of them will be ſo exceedingly credulous as to believe one word of its contents, as the public prints from the ſame place, and of a much later date, do not mention any thing ſimilar to what the writer has aevanced.

London, May 11, 1775.

Sir,

"The gentlemen in America have deceived themſelves in ſuppoſing that their reſolve to take no goods from this kingdom would ruin our trade. On the contrary, all the manufacturers in Great Britain are fully employed, and cannot make goods faſt enough, neither can the Iriſh furniſh the markets with linens ſufficient for the demand. On that account, woollens, ſilks, ond linens, are advanced from 5 to 10 per cent. This you may aver for fact; and if the reſolve not to export the produce of their induſtry is adhered to, the colonies muſt ſoon be greatly diſtreſſed, as the king and parliament are determined that they ſhall not trade elſewhere, except by ſmuggling. All diſputes may be eaſily adjuſted by *treaty*, and not by *violent meaſures*. My *ſincere wiſh* is for peace and harmony."

Extract of a letter from a wiſe and amiable gentleman in England *to his correſpondent in this colony.*

"The ſword is drawn here, and the ſcabbard thrown away. What are you to do! Submiſſion and ſlavery are the ſame. The queſtion then can only be, *how ſhall we beſt reſiſt the chains prepared for us?*

"Let Virginia, Maryland, and South Carolina, declare their reſolution to ſtand by the Maſſachuſetts; let the non-import be commenced as ſoon as poſſible. Were it not for the import of American grain, this country would this moment be in famine and inſurrection. Be vigilant in keeping the non-import and export reſolutions unviolated in the ſmalleſt degree. Select the beſt of the militia, train and arm them well, and familiarize them to the ſight of reſiſtance, and the neceſſity of exerting it. Cultivate the frontier militia and their leaders. Much will depend on them. It is determined to put you to the trial, and every thing that is dear to us depends on your firmneſs. Remember that the night is the time when the diſcipline of the regulars is leaſt availing, and their artillery uſeleſs. One year's firm obſervation of your reſolutions muſt reduce the miniſtry to the neceſſity of capitulating. This country cannot bear one year's interruption of her commerce. It is impoſſible. A protractive war on your part muſt enfeeble her army, which cannot be recruited but at a vaſt expence of time and money. The interruption of commerce brings, in a year's time, half our merchants and manufacturers to beggary, loads her landed intereſt with additional public taxes, and poor's rates, ſo as to ſhake every part of the community to its foundation. Nothing but a miracle can ſupport them under ſuch an accumulation of calamities. Let it be your ſtudy, therefore, to promote a frugality and induſtry in providing againſt the conſequences of the interruption to you, ſo as to prevent popular diſorders, and keep the people firm. You have the game in your own hands: A little patience, a little endurance, and your victory is ſure. If you conquer in this conteſt, you will be the freeſt, the moſt proſperous and reſpected people in the world; if you ſubmit, the moſt inexorable yoke that ever galled the neck of any nation will be your lot. The threats thrown out here againſt you are fit only for ſavages. It is impoſſible to conceive with what approbation the houſe of commons heard a colonel Grant, the ſame who commanded the expedition with colonel Lewis to Fort de Queſne, declare, that he had always treated the Americans as beaſts of burthen, and that they deſerved no better uſage, being fit for nothing elſe. American fraud, American rapine, American cowardice, and American inſolence, are the perpetual topics of miniſterial declamation. When America is the queſtion, every idea of juſtice or mercy ſeems to be extinguiſhed. Your own experience of ſeven years ineffectual ſupplication will ſhew that their profeſſions of readineſs to hear and redreſs grievances is a mere mockery.

"The very exiſtence of liberty on the face of this earth, the precious poſſeſſion of it to you and your poſterity from generation to generation, the avoiding the moſt cruel bondage and thraldom that ever ground the faces of a miſerable people, all depend upon a year or two's exertions of virtue, fortitude, and forbearance, in America. How infinite the purchaſe, and how cheap! Orders are certainly ſent to ſeize particular perſons. Repriſals will ſurely be made; but remember it is a ſtate of war, and therefore be guarded. It is not the way to conquer the lion to run into his mouth.

"I have the greateſt inclination to come over. And yet I think I can be more ſerviceable here, nor do I imagine myſelf in leſs danger. On the contrary, I am certain of the intention of deſtroying certain American advocates here, when the temper of the times render it ſafe. Adieu.

The northern papers this week contain nothing very material. It appears, from the return of the killed and wounded at Charleſtown, on the 17th of June, taken from an orderly ſerjeant in Boſton, that 92 commiſſion officers, 102 ſerjeants, 100 corporals, and 753 rank and file, of the regulars, fell that day, which amount to 1047; the wounded amount to 445. Total of killed and wounded, 1492.

The laſt Philadelphia paper ſays, that a man of war is arrived in the river Delaware, but of what force is uncertain.

In conſequence of a report here a few days ago that a party in Norfolk had formed, with intention to oppoſe the meaſures now univerſally adopted in the country for the preſervation of its rights and liberties, one of the Dinwiddie volunteers was this day diſpatched to that place, in order to know whether there was any foundation in ſuch report. Immediately upon his arrival there, the committee convened, and ſent for anſwer, in a very polite manner, that there was not the leaſt ground for the danger we apprehended.

From Fredericksburg we have intelligence that it is generally believed there, that a deſperate and bloody engagement happened between the king's troops and our's on the 5th inſtant, near Boſton, in which the regulars were totally defeated, and general Gage taken priſoner. We would not have our readers too precipitately believe in ſuch report, as we have received no certain information relative to it.

Information being received that a ſum of money, amounting to upwards of 900l. had been carried off from the cuſtom-houſe at Hampton, by ſome of lord D----e's gentry, a number of the volunteers, now in this city, thought proper to ſecure what public money was in the receiver and auditor general's offices, which amounted to about 360l. likewiſe about 1000l. from the naval-office of the upper diſtrict of James river, and 300l. 14s. poſt-office money. We alſo underſtand that detachments are ſent out to ſecure all monies in the hands of the public officers throughout the colony; the people being fearful of its falling into the hands of our enemies.

Died ſuddenly, on Friday laſt, at Richmond, colonel ROBERT BOLLING, one of the delegates for Buckingham.

Mr. PINKNEY,

AT the requeſt of ſeveral of the volunteers, well-wiſhers and ſubſcribers to you, I ſend you encloſed a ſhort piece for publication, which you are particularly deſired to inſert in your next paper. I am, ſir your friend, &c.

A SURRY VOLUNTEER.

To J--n R---ph, *eſquire.*

THE too contemptible appearance you have hitherto cut is the only reaſon that your name has not been branded with ignominy before, and your perſon exhibited on the public theatre as a ſpectacle of reproach.

Your very *idea*, like an unſkilful actor, is enough to excite the averſion of the audience; and you will be hiſſed off the ſtage with that demerit you deſerve. The late paſſages of your life are ſo pitiful that the moſt ingenious attempt to aſcribe ſomething to your advantage would prove ineffectual. To unfold the dark ſecrets of your diary, or to deſcant upon ſo bare and unimbelliſhed a theme, would diſgrace the beauties of oratory, ſince ſilence beſt indicates diſdain; and to expatiate upon your foibles in a florid harangue is too civil a compliment for your character, which of late has not been accuſtomed to over-much ceremony. In as few words as poſſible I ſhall couch this addreſs; your conſequence, perhaps, is more trifling than you imagine. Indeed, I look upon you leſs entitled to obſervation than beneath it; but as a public conſpirator, your conſcience ſhould be racked. In this light I ſhall proceed: As a friend you are defective, as an enemy inſignificant; from your folly who can preſume, or from your inabilities who can fear? The one cannot benefit, nor the other breed, any thing uncommon. Your dependence on l--d D----e has indeed promoted your own diſgrace, but it has not added to your intereſt. If it has enriched you in imagination, it has robbed you in good earneſt; if it has led you to the ſhadow, it has loſt you the certainty; if it has afforded you a tranſitory bleſſing, it has deprived you of a real happineſs. But I waſte the lamp of Heaven in vain! Yet a word: If your principles are incorrigible, if you are rooted in the wrong, pray abſcond yourſelf, puſh for ſome remote corner of the globe, where the imprecations of your countrymen, and the invectives of a much injured people, cannot aſſail your adamantine ears.

A VOLUNTEER.

L O N D O N, *May* 23, 1775.

LAST night an expreſs arrived from Madrid, with ſuch ſatisfactory accounts from thence that the armament was not intended againſt England, that the court have laid aſide all intentions of making a defence. Now the aſſurances given to our memorial are, that the Spaniards are only going againſt the Moors, for which purpoſe there are ſeventeen ſail of the line, fifteen ſail of frigates, and two hundred tranſports at Carthagena, two hundred tranſports at Cadiz, and fifteen ſail of the line and two hundred tranſports at Ferrol; and all this amazing equipment is deſigned againſt the *Moors.* no such thing

The Portugueſe, jealous of their Brazil ſettlements, ſuſpecting this force was to be employed againſt them, and the cabinet of Madrid was broke open, and a copy of the deſign taken, which made the Portugueſe eaſy on that head; and ſo perfectly are they convinced of the truth of it, that there is not the leaſt preparation making of defence.

The deſign being againſt the Moors is entirely out of the queſtion, and that it is againſt Ireland and the Weſt-India iſles is without a doubt.

May 25. Yeſterday morning the dutcheſs of Kingſton came through the back door of the duke of Newcaſtle's houſe, and went up the ſtairs which led to lord Mansfield's room, behind the court of King's Bench. As ſoon as the court ſat, Mr. Wallace acquainted the court with the buſineſs relative to her grace, and that the parties were all ready and attending without. Lord Mansfield then gave directions for them to be called in, and her grace, attended by the duke of Newcaſtle, lord Mount Stewart, Mr. Le Roche, and ſir Thomas Clarges, came out from the anti-chamber into court. Her grace having paid her obedience to the judges and counſel, ſat down betwixt Mr. Juſtice Aſton and the duke of Newcaſtle. The ſheriff of Middleſex was then called upon, in whoſe cuſtody ſhe was, and the indictment being read, ſhe entered into a recognizance, herſelf in four thouſand pounds, and her four other ſureties above named in one thouſand pounds each. The counſel on the other ſide, by the advice of the chief juſtice, agreed to diſpenſe with ſome legal ceremony, which otherwiſe might have brought her grace again before the court; and the words of the recognizance were, that ſhe ſhould perſonally appear to anſwer the ſaid indictment, whenever called upon by the king and her peers in parliament aſſembled. This her grace and ſureties aſſented to; after which, the dutcheſs, in a very polite manner, took leave of the court and retired.

May 27. Advices have been received at our court that the French are embarking ten thouſand troops for the Eaſt Indies.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Accomack*, the 26th of *June* laſt, a negro fellow, named DANIEL, of a yellow complexion, about 20 years of age, with a down, ſly look, and ſtoops in the ſhoulders; his back is much ſcarred with old whippings. It is expected he will change his name, and paſs for a free man. He had on, when he went away, a *Virginia* linen tow ſhirt, *Virginia* cloth ſhort breeches, and an old bearſkin jacket. When he looks at a perſon his face appears ſomewhat awry. I will give TEN DOLLARS to any perſon that ſhall ſecure the ſaid runaway, and give me intelligence thereof, and if brought to me all reaſonable charges paid, by 3 CLEMENT PARKER.

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Buckingham* a negro woman, about 4 feet 8 inches high, affects that ſhe cannot ſpeak her maſter's name, though ſays her name is *Chloe*. She is dreſſed with a blue and white *Swanſkin* petticoat, oznabrig ſhirt, and ſtriped homeſpun jacket. She was born in *Africa*, and appears to be about 40 years of age. The owner is deſired to pay priſon charges, and take her out. § JOHN COX, gaoler.

TAKEN up, in *Fauquier*, a red and white ſteer, about 2 years old, and marked with a crop in the right ear. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 4s. SAMUEL THORNBERRY.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland* county, on *Deep* creek, a dark bay mare, about 11 years old, 4 feet 4 inches high, with a ſnip on her noſe, has ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, branded on the near buttock †, with a ſtroke under it. Poſted, and appraiſed to 7l. 10s.

JOHN MAYO.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a bay horſe, about 6 years old, with a ſtar in his forehead, 13 hands and an half high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, branded with A on his near ſhoulder, and W on his near buttock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. 5s.

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

POETS CORNER.

An extempore SONG, compoſed by a jovial company, to the tune of "A light heart and a thin pair of breeches go through the world, brave boys."

YE ſons of true freedom and ſpirit,
Who firmly your rights would ſupport,
May now ſecure honour by merit,
And property,-----ſpite of the court.
Firſt ſing of the congreſs and leaders,
Then toaſt all our friends far and near,
Determin'd no foreign invaders
Shall with tyrannic power reign here.
The bleſſing of God will attend us,
Tho' thouſands againſt us combine;
Deſerted by thoſe ſhould defend us,
Our cauſe to Heav'n we reſign.
Oppreſſion's dire tools, and their maſters,
Promoters of ſlaughter and ſtrife,
In the end, will be prov'd but impoſters,
And Bute loſe his forfeited life.
While freedom's our motto, my heroes,
Entire we'll ſupport it till death;
Great raſcals, Gage, North, and all Neros,
Like traitors, ſhall yield up their breath.
Then here is ſucceſs to our forces,
True honour and honeſty's ſons,
Our congreſs will plan out our courſes;
We chearfully take up our guns.

THIS is to certify, to all whom it may concern, that captain *Moſes Robertſon*, of the ſhip *London*, from *London*, entered at *Port Rappahannock* the 24th of *May* laſt with ballaſt only. Given under my hand this 19th day of *July*, 1775.

ZACHARIAH SHACKLEFORD, D. N. O.

THE ſubſcriber intends to leave the colony immediately.

RICHARD POOK.

CHARLES CITY, *July* 10, 1775.

BROKE gaol this day two negro men, late the property of the honourable *William Byrd*, eſquire, now under ſentence of death. MICHAEL, a black, handſome, well made fellow, a ditcher by trade, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, and about 30 years of age. AARON, a yellow coloured, well made fellow, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, 18 or 19 years of age, a blackſmith by trade. All perſons are hereby required to apprehend the ſaid ſlaves, and to ſecure them in any of the gaols.

WILLIAM GREEN MUNFORD, ſheriff.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th inſtant (*July*) two ſervant men, viz. JOHN STANTON, an *Engliſhman*, by trade a wheelwright, pitted with the ſmallpox, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a brown cloth coat and jacket, ſtriped and check trowſers, and is very talkative. ANDREW MACKGILL, a *Scotchman*, by trade a blackſmith, about 5 feet 7 inches high, wears ſhort dark hair, of a ſwarthy complexion; had on a dark blue cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, ſtriped and check trowſers. They may paſs for ſailors from the ſhips of war at *York*. I will give FIVE POUNDS for each if ſecured in any gaol. I have heard that they have been ſeen going towards *North Carolina*.

JOHN SHIPHARD.

*** Since the above ſervants went away I have been informed that they have forged paſſes, which are ſigned *John Dixon* and *John Randolph*, and that the wheelwright calls himſelf by the name of *Wilſon*.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 13, 1775.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers and executors of the eſtate of the deceaſed *John Turner*, late of this city, merchant, being duly impowered to act, did think proper, on the 3d inſtant, to diſcharge Mr. *George Reid*, who for theſe ſixteen months paſt has had the management of ſaid *John Turner*'s buſineſs, and the ſettling of the eſtate of *Allan* and *Turner*, late of this place, merchants; this is to inform the public that we have now appointed *William Turner* to the management of ſaid eſtate, and that he alone is hereby fully authoriſed to ſettle every tranſaction relative thereto. We hope thoſe indebted will be ſpeedy in making ſettlements, as the debts owing to *Allan* and *Turner*'s eſtate have now long been due, and their creditors in *Britain*, and Mr. *Allan*'s heirs, are now very ſolicitous for remittances.

WILLIAM PEARSON, }
WILLIAM TURNER, } executors.

3

JUST IMPORTED,

A CARGO of SALT from *St. Ubes* and *Lewis* town, in the ſhip *Molly*, captain *Cowan*, which will be ſold on board the ſaid ſhip at *Hobb's Hole*, or by the ſubſcriber, in *Urbanna*.

JAMES MILLS.

IF one ROBERT WALKER, a native of *Scotland*, who reſided in *Tools*, in the pariſh of *Dunottar*, in that country, until the time of his departure for this colony, which, as nearly as his friends can recollect, was 44 or 45 years ago, and, by the only accounts they received concerning him, lives on *Rappahannock* river, be ſtill living, he may, by applying to the printer of this paper, hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. But if he is dead, or has removed out of this colony, it is moſt humbly requeſted of any perſon acquainted therewith to make known every material particular concerning him by a publication in this paper, wherein, in caſe of his death, an account of the place where, and time when, he died, is deſired, whether he left any legitimate children, how many, and their reſpective places of reſidence and vocations. No expence will accrue to the kind informer, as the printer has directions to inſert ſuch publication at the coſt of the advertiſer. 2*

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, in *Iſle of Wight*, near *Smithfield*, on the 15th of *June*, a middle ſized roan horſe, 14 hands high, 13 or 14 years old, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail; he has three white feet, and a remarkable ſcar on his rump, occaſioned by the kick of a horſe, and is round like a horſe's hoof, which is grown out with black hairs; he was low in fleſh. Any perſon that brings the ſaid horſe to me ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and on conviction of the thief FIVE POUNDS.

THOMAS SCOTT.

STRAYED from the ſubſcriber, on *Thurſday* the 8th of *June*, a likely bay horſe, 5 years old, 14 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and ſwitch tail, his hind feet white above the firſt joint, and his left fore foot juſt above the hoof; he has a ſtar and ſnip, but no brand. Whoever will deliver the ſaid horſe to me, in *Eſſex* county, or give intelligence ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS.

ROBERT BROOKE.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the houſe of Mr. *Sampſon Matthews*, in *Auguſta*, a very black horſe, about 16 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, paces, trots a little, and goes in a hand-gallop tolerably well, has a hanging mane and ſhort ſwitch tail, is rather clumſy, has no marks, nor branded, as can be remembered, ſhod all round, and has a remarkable clumſy head; he was bred about *Staunton*, in the county above mentioned. A reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS will be given to any perſon that will bring him to the ſubſcriber, in *Fredericksburg*, and all reaſonable charges allowed.

PATRICK CARY.

RUN away laſt *Saturday* night a ſervant man, by trade a joiner, goes by the name of WILLIAM CLARK, is about 19 years of age, has ſandy curled hair, pretty much freckled, has a down look when talking, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high; had on a blue outſide jacket, ſcarlet waiſtcoat, and crimſon breeches. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward. He winks with his left eye, and one corner of his hat is torn off.

STEPHEN MITCHELL.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Cheſterfield* county, a ſervant man, named WILLIAM ROLLINGS. He is of the middle ſtature, much marked with the ſmallpox, and is of a red complexion; had on when he went away a blanket great coat. Any perſon that will deliver him to me, or ſecure him in any of the gaols of this colony, ſo that I may get him, ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS reward.

FRANCIS SMITH.

*** He came down as a waggoner with the *Cheſterfield* volunteers, and was placed near the palace, and I ſuſpect he is on board the man of war.

RAN away from *York* town, on *Sunday* morning, an indented ſervant man, with a remarkable long head, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſlender made about the arms and body, and was born in *Dublin*; had on a brown mixed cloth coat, nankeen breeches, and ſtriped waiſtcoat, with ſhort dark hair. He came in by the name of *John O'Brian*, but his right name is *James Brenon*. He is by trade a tailor, and a very good workman, can write very well, and I imagine he will forge a paſs, but do not think he will go by either of his names. Whoever will take him up, and contrive him to me, or ſecure him, ſo as I get him again, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

A MAN, with a ſmall family, would gladly be employed in any gentleman's ſervice, either in *Virginia* or *Carolina*, as a head overſeer or ſteward, and will come well recommended. He underſtands ſurveying, and may be employed in that buſineſs. Apply to the printer, or the honourable *John Tayloe*, eſquire, in *Richmond*. He will write to any gentleman as ſoon as a letter comes to hand.

THE ſubſcriber being very deſirous of getting out of debt, without any dependence on his ungrateful debtors, propoſes to ſell

THE PLEASANT AND HEALTHY SEAT OF

HUNTINGTON,

near *Appamattox* river, in the lower end of *Buckingham*, with 1500 or 2000 acres of good land, which produces fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, &c. The houſes are new, and the beſt I have ſeen in the county. A larger and better garden, I believe is not in the colony, and on the land are ſeveral hundred fruit trees, of the beſt kinds; many of which were brought by water, to *Richmond* town, above 80 miles. On this tract is a large proportion of exceeding fine meadow land, with a fine fiſh-pond within 300 yards of the dwellinghouſe, ſtored with various kinds of fine fiſh, ſuffiaient for the uſe of a family the year round. In this neighbourhood is plenty of excellent veniſon; the air is ſo pure that I never knew an inſtance of any perſon having the ague and fever at *Huntington*. I have travelled through the moſt parts of *Virginia*, and have not ſeen any part that I would ſo ſoon live at as in this neighbourhood. If I ſell this place, I ſhall live on part of the tract of land that has been advertiſed for ſome time paſt. I make no doubt but *Appamattox* river will be ſoon cleared, and then wheat will be carried as far as colonel *Baniſter*'s mill, by *Peterſburg*, for 4d. or 5d. per buſhel. At this place I made 100 gallons of wine in 1772, and laſt year, if it had not been for the froſt, I could have made 5 or 600 gallons, which quantity I expect to make this year. *Huntington* would be a pleaſant and ſafe place for a gentleman to retreat to, in the horrors of a civil war, or in the ſickly months, which are in many parts of the lowlands.

"What is honour, grandeur, wealth?
"All fleeting; nothing's without health."

I hope any gentleman inclinable to purchaſe will viſit the premiſes this ſummer. I will alſo ſell the tract of rich land, which I advertiſed in Albemarle for ſome time, very cheap; that is, for half its value.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Pittſylvania*, the 10th of *April* laſt, two convict ſervant men: WILLIAM WILMORE is an *Engliſhman*, a weaver by trade, a ſhort, well made man, of a freſh complexion, has ſhort black hair, inclinable to curl, is given much to flattery and laughter, and has loſt one thumb. He had on a reddiſh turned cloth jacket, and a pair of nankeen breeches. The other is an *Iriſhman*, with black hair and large black beard, is a ſhort fellow, remarkably thick in his ſhape, and is a ſailor. He had on a white plains jacket, and a pair of black knit breeches. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid ſervants, and contrive ſo that the owner may get them again, ſhall receive TEN POUNDS reward.

3* JOHN MARR.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, about ſix days before *Chriſtmas*, a negro man, named EMMANUEL, formerly the property of colonel *Philip Rootes*, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with a ſcar on his left hand, where the thumb joins, and has an effeminate voice. I am afraid he has got on board ſome veſſel. Any perſon who will take up the ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, at *Charlottſville* town, in *Albemarle*, or to Mr. *Peter Clarkſon*, at *Carr's Lowgrounds*, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows. 3* THOMAS CARR.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Spotſylvania*, the 20th of *May*, a convict ſervant man, named GEORGE NEWTON, a farmer, born in *Yorkſhire*, and imported in the *Juſtitia* this ſpring, a ſtout man, about 6 feet high, much freckled, has a very red beard, and walks clumſily. I am informed he has a ſcar on the fore part of his head, and ſome ſcars on his left arm, which he ſays was occaſioned by ſhot. He has been in ſome office about the cuſtomhouſe in *London*. He took with him two oznabrig ſhirts, almoſt new, one of them died of a purple colour, a pair of oznabrig trowſers, rather too ſmall for him, a felt hat, bound, a pair of old country ſhoes, a jacket without ſleeves, much worn, a *Dutch* blanket, a white linen ſhirt, a ſtock, and braſs ſtock buckle, a pair of new worſted hoſe, mixed brown and white, and one pair of white yarn ſtockings. I ſuſpect he has other clothes with him. He alſo took away with him a negro man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 3 inches high, well made, and underſtands working in ſtone and wood; his fore teeth in the upper jaw is a good deal worn; the finger next to his little finger, on his left hand, is ſtiff in the firſt joint, occaſioned by a cut, and when the others are ſhut, ſtands out; he has loſt part of a toe, and, as well as I remember, it is the toe next his great toe, and on the left foot. He took with him ſome oznabrig ſhirts, a kerſey jacket, with yellow metal buttons, a pair of white yarn ſtockings, a blanket, a pair of country made ſhoes, with ſome other clothes. They ſay they intend getting on board ſome ſhip, but I ſuſpect they will endeavour getting on board the man of war. All maſters of veſſels, or other perſons, are forewarned from harbouring or taking them on board. I will give FIVE POUNDS reward for both, or THREE POUNDS for *Newton*, and FORTY SHILLINGS for *George*, beſides what the law allows, if conveyed to me, near *Fredericksburg*, or FORTY SHILLINGS each if ſecured in any gaol, ſo that I get them again. If they are not well ſecured they will make their eſcapes, being both cunning, artful fellows.

JAMES TUTT.

N. B. I ſuſpect a negro man, named *Tim*, belonging to the honourable *John Tayloe*, is gone off with them.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on the* 10th *day of* Auguſt *next,*

THE PLANTATION of the late *Michael Reagan*, in *Fairfax* county, containing about 700 acres, lying on *Hunting Creek Run*, within 5 miles of *Alexandria*. The land is well calculated for tobacco, wheat, &c. A quantity of meadow may eaſily be made, having the advantage of a ſtream running through it, and a good mill ſeat, good orchards, &c. One half the purchaſe money to be paid on the ſale, the remainder in twelve months, giving ſecurity.

tdſ NICHOLAS REAGAN, executor.

TO BE SOLD, IN AMHERST COUNTY,

ABOUT 4000 acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a larger tract formerly advertiſed, together with a very valuable GRIST MILL, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been ſold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchaſers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorized to bargain for it, and will ſhew it to any perſons inclinable to purchaſe.

tf CARTER BRAXTON.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Loudoun*, on the 14th of *May*, two *Iriſh* convict ſervants, viz. FRANCIS IRWIN, a ſtout fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a ſandy complexion, ſhort curled hair, thin viſage, and grey eyes; he has two large upper teeth before, a remarkable hoarſe voice, and is by trade a blackſmith. MICHAEL LANE, lately from *Ireland*, is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, with a dark complexion, ſhort dark hair, and black eyes. They had on, and took with them, the following articles: Two check, two oznabrig, and ſome white ſhirts, two pair of oznabrig trowſers, one black and one red and white ſilk handkerchiefs, a fine hat, bound with velvet, with a band of the ſame, a coarſe ditto, bound with ferret, one pair of gray thread and ſome worſted ſtockings, a pair of ſtitched pumps, with long quarters, one pair of new and one of old ſhoes, a ſailor's blue jacket, and one knit ditto, a light coloured cloth coat, patched at the elbows, a half worn janes ditto, lined with brown holland, a gray ſurtout, and one brown ditto, with a velvet cape, a pair of leather breeches, two motly coloured rugs, one blanket, and a ſmooth bored gun. They alſo took with them two mares: One of them is a bright bay, about 15 hands high, ſhod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, but is moſt accuſtomed to trotting, has two remarkable ſores, one on each ſide of her back, near the hind part of the ſaddle. The other mare is of a dark brown, about 13 hands high, ſhod before, and her mane hangs to the left ſide. Whoever ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I may get them again, ſhall receive TWENTY DOLLARS for each, and TEN DOLLARS for the mares, beſides reaſonable charges, if brought home.

*** All owners of ferries are requeſted to take particular notice, as it is expected they will make towards *New York* or *Boſton*.

SAMUEL CANBY.

To be RENTED *for any term of years, not exceeding fourteen, and entered upon next* November,

THE FERRY and HOUSES oppoſite to *Alexandria*, either with or without an adjoining, improved plantation, the land whereof is in general good, with a large quantity of meadow ground. This being a place much frequented, and likely to become daily more ſo, with the daily riſing importance of *Alexandria*, renders it peculiarly fit for either a tavern or a place of trade, or both. The buildings now upon it, excepting a new houſe intended for a kitchen, are but indifferent; it is therefore propoſed that the tenant ſhall erect ſuch as he may judge neceſſary; for which a proper abatement will be made in the rent. For terms apply to *Daniel Dulany*, junior, eſquire, attorney at law in *Annapolis*, or to *John Addiſon*, eſquire, and the reverend *Jonathan Boucher*, near the premiſes. 5*

For SALE, *in* CHESTERFIELD *county,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Appomattox* river, about 3 miles below *Peterſburg*, containing 307 acres, 50 of which are very valuable marſh and meadow land, the reſidue good high land, well calculated for a farm. There is on this land a good dwellinghouſe, outhouſes, barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, very fine orchards, and other valuable improvements. The ſituation is exceedingly beautiful and healthy. Alſo a tract of land, lying on the ſame river, in the lower part of *Amelia* county, containing 540 acres, 200 of which are low grounds; the whole tract equal in goodneſs to any land in the colony, the high land lies level, and produces fine crops of tobacco, wheat, and corn; it is well known by the name of *Gooſe Iſland*; the buildings and other improvements are valuable, and the plantation in fine order; it will work 12 or 15 hands to advantage. Both or either of theſe tracts of land will be ſold on any time of credit not exceeding 7 years, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, and paying intereſt from the date of the bond. tf ROBERT KENNON.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both ſides of Contrary River, in Louiſa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has ſufficient houſes for overſeers and negroes; the other is improved with all neceſſary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houſes being finiſhed in the beſt manner This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouſe; there are at leaſt 400 acres of low grounds, of the beſt ſoil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Maſſey, and John Lain, are now in poſſeſſion of the plantations, who will ſhew the land to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and Major Thomas Johnſon will agree with them for the price. The above tract is eſteemed the moſt valuable in Louiſa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and ſituated in the beſt range for ſtock of any below the great mountains. (tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above ſix years, with all neceſſary houſes, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the ſoil of which is ſo good that it will bring large tobacco for five or ſix years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thouſand pounds of tobacco per ſhare. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for ſtock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each ſide of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Peterſburg by water, and laſt month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Peterſburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be ſoon cleared, and then the expence of ſending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe will ſee, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raiſing wheat in theſe parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Alſo another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouſe, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winſton. On this land is a ſmall plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price ſo low, that I am convinced any perſon who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not heſitate to give the price I ſhall aſk. Neither of theſe tracts are under any incumbrance whatſoever. A reaſonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.